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A/52/715
S/1997/967
9 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN AND
SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 45, 58, 60, 104,
152 and 157
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN
FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM,
DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT
RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS
STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
UNITED NATIONS REFORM: MEASURES AND PROPOSALS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

## Letter dated 8 December 1997 from the Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a joint statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua and the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Guatemala, signed in San José on 28 November 1997 (see annex).

97-35837 (E) 111297 111297

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 45, 58, 60, 104, 152 and 157, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) J. A. MARTINI HERRERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Guatemala to the
United Nations
Chairman pro tempore of
the Central American
Integration System

(Signed) F. BERROCAL SOTO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Costa Rica to the
United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement

On 28 November 1997, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua, and the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Guatemala met in San José with a view to strengthening and developing cooperation and political dialogue in a multilateral and regional framework.

The Russian Federation, Central America and the Dominican Republic reiterated their firm commitment to democracy, their readiness to ensure respect for and protect human rights, and their intention to continue to abide strictly by the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law as the indispensable basis for building lasting peace and developing international cooperation. They also expressed their support for a new, more democratic and just world order, and noted the growing geopolitical and economic importance of the countries represented at the meeting in contemporary international relations.

The participants in the meeting attached great importance to issues relating to the reform of the United Nations in the interests of all countries and to the improvement of the effectiveness of its activities, and declared their firm intention to strengthen contacts within the Organization and in other international forums.

The participants in the meeting expressed their readiness to strengthen cooperation among their countries with a view to combating illicit drug-trafficking and drug consumption and related criminal activities, the manufacture of and illegal traffic in firearms and explosives, and terrorism in all its aspects. These crimes pose a serious threat to mankind.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation stressed the importance that his country attached to Central America and the Dominican Republic in the context of the Russian Federation's Latin American policy, and expressed his support for the efforts of the countries of the subregion to achieve the objectives of the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development. He noted that the positive changes in the subregion, in particular the development of integration process and the new concept of democratic security, are creating favourable conditions for the development of Central America.

For their part, the Ministers and Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America and of the Dominican Republic declared their support for the profound democratic changes taking place in the Russian Federation, noting in particular the Russian Government's efforts to carry out economic and social reforms.

During the meeting, the current state of, and prospects for, relations between the Russian Federation, Central America and the Dominican Republic were

considered, and the participants welcomed the progress that had recently been made, in particular the special interest these countries had shown in broadening economic cooperation in the areas of science, technology and tourism, as well as other areas. They noted the many opportunities for strengthening and developing such ties at the government and private sector levels.

With a view to encouraging investments, trade and exchanges in the fields of politics, economy, culture, science and sport, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministers and Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America and the Dominican Republic agreed to establish a mechanism to promote dialogue and consultation.

The sides expressed their gratitude to the Government of Costa Rica for taking the initiative to hold this meeting and for the hospitality that they received during the meeting.

Signed in San José on 28 November 1997.

(Signed) Yevgeny M. PRIMAKOV
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Russian Federation

(Signed) Fernando NARANJO VILLALOBOS
Minister for Foreign Affairs and
Worship of Costa Rica

(Signed) Delmer URBIZO PANTING
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Honduras

(Signed) Emilio ALVAREZ MONTALVÁN
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Nicaragua

(Signed) Luis Arturo ZALVIDAR
Deputy Minister for Foreign
Affairs of El Salvador

(Signed) Gabriel AGULLERA
Deputy Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Guatemala

(Signed) Guido D'ALESSANDRO
Deputy Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Dominican
Republic

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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GENERAL

S/1997/968
10 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 8 December 1997 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, describing the latest invasion of Iraqi territory by Turkey, launched during the night of 4 to 5 December 1997, and urging the United Nations to meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and halt the intimidation and aggression to which Iraq is constantly being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-36088 (E) 101297 101297

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Annex

Letter dated 8 December 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the fact that, during the night of 4 to 5 December 1997, the Turkish armed forces, supported by tanks and armoured vehicles, launched a further invasion into the territory of the Republic of Iraq, towards the region of Hakruk.

This armed aggression against Iraqi territory by the Turkish armed forces is in flagrant contradiction with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law and poses a real threat to international peace and security in a region which continues to be subject to all kinds of military and political intervention which have undermined its security and stability.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq has strongly condemned the repeated aggressions and violations by the Turkish armed forces, which constitute a serious violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, are incompatible with the principles of good neighbourliness and are a breach of the 1926 Iraq-Turkey boundary agreement. The Government of Iraq has asked Turkey to withdraw its invading troops immediately and to desist from its repeated acts of aggression.

The Iraqi Government categorically rejects the arguments put forward by Turkey to justify the continuing incursions into its territory, knowing as it does that the pretext invoked, namely, the pursuit of rebel elements opposed to the Turkish Government in order to put an end to their activities, does not authorize the Turkish armed forces to invade Iraqi territory or violate its integrity. Turkey uses spurious arguments to justify its acts of aggression when, in fact, it is the policy pursued by the Turkish Government, in cooperating with the United States and United Kingdom Governments to impose an unlawful no-flight zone, that is to blame for the tensions in northern Iraq.

Iraq holds the Turkish Government entirely responsible for these acts of aggression against its territory and for their consequences, regardless of the arguments used to justify them, and reserves its right under international law to determine an appropriate response to this military aggression and to seek compensation for the damage caused by these repeated Turkish breaches and violations of Iraq's territory and airspace and for the human suffering inflicted on Iraqi citizens by these acts of aggression.

The Government of Iraq renews its call to the Government of Turkey to renounce this dangerous policy, which clearly contributes to perpetuating the tensions in northern Iraq, in cooperation with the United States and United Kingdom Governments, as part of a scheme to interfere in Iraq's internal affairs.

While reiterating, through you, my country's call to the Turkish Government to respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, I express the hope that the United Nations will meet its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and halt the intimidation and aggression to which Iraq is constantly being subjected.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Iraq

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General Assembly
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A/52/721
S/1997/969
12 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 9 December 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 9 December 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. Çelem
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

97-36572 (E) 121297

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ANNEX

Letter dated 9 December 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 24 November 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which was circulated as document A/52/700-S/1997/926, and to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative at the 55th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 25 November 1997, under agenda item 27, entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin". The statement and the letter in question contain unfounded allegations against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on the subject of preservation of cultural property.

Since these baseless allegations concerning the cultural heritage of Northern Cyprus have been dealt with in my previous letters addressed to you on this subject dated 25 August 1997, 29 August 1997 and 16 September 1997, and circulated as United Nations documents A/51/966-S/1997/666, A/51/970-S/1997/677 and A/52/366-S/1997/724, respectively, I will briefly reiterate the salient points contained in those letters in order to put the record straight on this matter.

The renewed allegations by the Greek Cypriot representative are part of the ongoing campaign of propaganda which seeks to project a distorted image of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The Turkish Cypriot authorities take pride in their incessant efforts to protect the cultural heritage of Northern Cyprus, for which they have received praise from foreign experts and observers who have visited the island on occasions to study the situation. Necessary repairs and restoration of archaeological monuments have been carried out over the years and, wherever applicable, sites have been put into every day use in line with the universally accepted criteria and methods.

The authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are doing everything they can for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Northern Cyprus, without any international assistance, in full cognizance that no country, including North or South Cyprus, is immune from the smuggling of objects of archaeological value from its territory. The Republic of Turkey, as in every other field, is extending all possible technical assistance and cooperation to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in its efforts towards protecting cultural property in the country. A protocol for cooperation in the field of culture was signed between Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on 3 December 1997. The protocol, inter alia, provides for exchange of information and expertise in archaeology, ethnography, museum studies and arts, as well as the assignment of experts from Turkey to assist in archaeological works and studies, establishment of new museums, and restoration of historic buildings and monuments.

While the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus ardently preserves all places of historical and religious value, the Greek Cypriot administration's poor record on this issue stands out in stark contrast. As a result of the armed Greek Cypriot onslaught against the Turkish Cypriot people

between 1963-1974, hundreds of Turkish Cypriots were killed, thousands rendered homeless and 103 mosques, shrines and other precious Ottoman and Islamic antiquities all around the island were deliberately destroyed. A list of the 103 mosques and Muslim shrines that had been the target of wilful destruction by Greek Cypriots is contained in my aforementioned letter dated 16 September 1997.

Today, the Greek Cypriot administration continues to display total contempt for the existing Turkish-Islamic heritage in South Cyprus. The historic Bayraktar Mosque which stands as a symbol of the centuries-old Turkish-Islamic heritage of the island has been the target of several bombing and arson attacks over the years. Only in August last year, the Omeriye Mosque, also located in the Greek Cypriot sector of Nicosia, was the target of an arson attack which damaged its historic structure, and another mosque in the town of Limassol was damaged by fire. In addition to such blatant acts of desecration and wilful destruction, the Ottoman Turkish architecture in South Cyprus in general is faced with the threat of disintegration due to the lack of any effort towards its preservation on the part of the Greek Cypriot authorities.

The double standard exhibited by the Greek Cypriot side in respect of the cultural heritage of the island is a clear sign of its lack of political will for a settlement based on the existence of two administrations and mutual respect for the ethnic and cultural identity and sovereignty of the two peoples.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ Plümer
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

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S/1997/970
12 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1138 (1997) of 14 November 1997, in which the Council authorized me to increase the number of military observers serving with the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT).

To this end, I have asked current contributors of military observers to make additional personnel available for service with UNMOT and I have also approached other Governments with the request to provide military observers to the Mission. The Governments of the Czech Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea have responded favourably to the latter request. Following the usual consultations, I propose to add these Member States to the list of Member States providing military observers.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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97-36579 (E) 121297

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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S/1997/971
12 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 December 1997 concerning additions to the list of Member States providing military observers to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They note the information contained in the letter and agree with the proposal contained therein.

(Signed) Fernando BERROCAL SOTO
President of the Security Council

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97-36585 (E) 121297

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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S/1997/972
12 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 9 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement issued on 5 December 1997 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the peace agreements in Sierra Leone.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
Permanent Representative of Luxembourg
to the United Nations

97-36641 (E) 121297 121297

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Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement issued on 5 December 1997 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the peace agreements in Sierra Leone

The European Union recalls its declarations of 28 May, 20 June and 10 July 1997 on the coup d'état that took place in Sierra Leone on 25 May. It would point out that it joined with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of African Unity and the whole international community in unequivocally condemning the coup d'état, which overthrew a democratically elected Government, and in calling for the return of the legitimate Government to Freetown. It fully supports United Nations Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) introducing sanctions against the military junta in Freetown.

The European Union supports the efforts made by the States Members of ECOWAS, and in particular by the Committee of Five set up by ECOWAS, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

The European Union welcomes the peace agreement which was concluded on 23 October 1997 in Conakry by the military junta and the Committee of Five and accepted by President Kabbah. Among other things, the agreement provides for a return to constitutional order and the disarmament and demobilization of combatants within six months.

The European Union urges all parties to the conflict to honour their commitments and to seek a peaceful resolution of their continuing disputes over the interpretation of certain provisions of the peace agreements. It exhorts them to continue along the path that has been chosen, for which the European Union is ready to give them every support.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated country Cyprus and the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland and Norway, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this declaration.

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GENERAL

S/1997/973
12 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON HIS MISSION OF GOOD OFFICES IN CYPRUS

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the Security Council's request in paragraph 16 of its resolution 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997. My report on those aspects of the resolution that relate to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was submitted to the Council on 8 December (S/1997/962). The present report refers to my good offices mission.

2. In a communication dated 17 April 1997 addressed to the President of the Council (S/1997/320), I stated my determination to pursue intensified efforts to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem and my hope that it would be possible to convene direct talks between the two community leaders. In the same communication I informed the Council that I had decided to appoint Mr. Diego Cordovez as my Special Adviser on Cyprus with effect from 28 April.

3. In the most recent communication on my good offices mission, dated 20 June 1997 (S/1997/480), I informed the Council that earlier that month I had written to the two leaders inviting them to a session of face-to-face discussions in July. I envisaged that the first session would be followed by another one in August and by a third one, if necessary.

4. The first round of talks was held at Troutbeck, Dutchess County, New York, from 9 to 12 July. In my opening statement at the talks I stated that for 29 years the leaders of the two communities had engaged in discussions about issues that had been identified as the most crucial. These discussions were based on concepts and approaches that successive Secretaries-General had put forward in accordance with Security Council resolutions. I stressed that the search for peace in Cyprus should therefore continue and noted that international backing for a negotiated solution was firmer than ever. The support of the Security Council had been consistently unequivocal and the presence at the talks of special envoys from a large number of countries was proof of the high priority that the international community attached to a viable and comprehensive solution.

5. The Troutbeck round of talks was held in a constructive and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders initiated the consideration of a draft statement intended to launch the process of negotiations that I had suggested, to set out the principles and objectives of the settlement and to establish the modalities

for future negotiations. The two leaders affirmed throughout the talks their determination to reach a settlement. They subsequently met in Nicosia with my Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Gustave Feissel, to consider humanitarian matters. An agreement to achieve progress on the issue of missing persons was concluded on 31 July.

6. The second round of talks was held at Glion-sur-Montreux, Switzerland, from 11 to 15 August. At the opening, the Turkish Cypriot leader informed my Special Adviser that, in the light of the publication by the European Union of a document entitled "Agenda 2000", and pending clarification of some of the statements contained in that document, he would participate in further discussions with the Greek Cypriot leader and with my Special Adviser but would not be able to adopt any formal understandings or agreements. Two further versions of the draft statement were considered but the talks ended inconclusively. In the circumstances, an early third round of talks would have been unproductive.

7. In discussions I had in New York with the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, on 6 October and 3 November, respectively, I urged both leaders to show their political will to reach a settlement and to make a special effort to see recent developments in a positive light. I also informed them that I had instructed Mr. Cordovez to travel to Nicosia in response to the invitations that the two leaders had extended to him at Glion.

8. My Special Adviser visited Nicosia from 18 to 21 November for consultations with the leaders of the two communities. He also met with the political party leaders of the two communities and was briefed by my Deputy Special Representative and Chief of Mission on the overall situation and by the Force Commander and senior officers of UNFICYP on the operation of the Force. Mr. Cordovez subsequently visited Athens, Ankara and London, the capitals of the three Guarantor Powers, and Brussels. At the request of the special representatives on Cyprus, on 27 November Mr. Cordovez participated in a meeting held in Paris. On 2 December Mr. Cordovez briefed the members of the Security Council on all the discussions held during his trip and explained the new factors and circumstances, which will undoubtedly have a bearing on my good offices mission in the months ahead.

9. The message that I asked Mr. Cordovez to convey to the two community leaders, and to the Governments of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was that I remained committed to continue my good offices mission at the earliest appropriate time, bearing in mind that the electoral process is now quite naturally engaging the priority attention of the Greek Cypriot leader and his community. Heads of Government and high-level officials of many interested Member States, who are thoughtfully following my endeavours in this context, have urged me to do so, and I continue to feel that to allow the present status quo, which is precarious, to continue would entail serious danger.

10. During the consultations in Cyprus Mr. Cordovez proposed, and the two community leaders agreed, that he should return to Nicosia in March 1998 in order to discuss the detailed modalities of a continuing process of negotiations and hopefully set it in motion. The Turkish Cypriot leader raised with

Mr. Cordovez questions regarding the status of the interlocutors at future talks. My Special Adviser noted that, in accordance with the mandate given to the Secretary-General by the Security Council, the mission of good offices on Cyprus was with the two communities, on an equal footing, and that the Secretary-General and all his representatives had been scrupulous in observing the political equality of the two communities and their leaders.

11. I remain convinced that it is essential to adopt new approaches and to ensure that the two community leaders will enter upon, as soon as possible, a continuing and sustained process of negotiations that will focus on the preparation of the actual legal instruments that will constitute the settlement.

12. I should like to place on record my appreciation to all those Governments that, given their interest in and concern about the Cyprus problem, have appointed special envoys in order to assist, and be kept informed of, my good offices mission. They have provided invaluable assistance and advice to my Special Adviser, who meets regularly with all of them for purposes of consultation and cooperation.

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NATIONS

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GENERAL

S/1997/974
13 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In its resolution 1133 (1997) of 20 October 1997, the Security Council requested me to report every 60 days from the date of extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) on the progress in the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties. My report of 13 November 1997 (S/1997/882) set out in detail the preparatory work for the resumption of identification and other activities under the settlement plan and my recommendations for the full deployment of MINURSO. Since then there have been several important developments.

As members of the Council are aware, on 17 October my Acting Special Representative, Mr. Erik Jensen, met with the representative of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y del Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) to MINURSO, Mr. Emhamed Khaddad, in Tindouf and then with the Moroccan authorities to discuss various issues related to the implementation of the settlement plan. The Frente POLISARIO reaffirmed their commitment to the Houston agreement and their wish to see the process move forward expeditiously. On 20 and 22 October, Mr. Jensen met with the Minister of the Interior of Morocco, Mr. Driss Basri, who reiterated assurances of Morocco's commitment to the agreement (S/1997/742, annex III) and assured my Acting Special Representative of his Government's readiness to provide all practical support for the resumption of identification.

On 4 November, my Acting Special Representative presented to Mr. Emhamed Khaddad the provisional programme for identification and the proposed convocation list and discussed with him the updating of the list of the tribal leaders (sheikhs). On 5 and 6 November, Mr. Jensen discussed the same issues with the Minister of the Interior of Morocco. Further meetings with the parties have resolved all but two or three remaining differences in the list. On 14 November, both parties received on diskette complete lists of all persons remaining to be convoked with the request to provide details of changes of address and any other information pertinent to the determination of an appropriate identification centre. On 17 November, final convocation lists for the first four weeks of the resumed identification process were sent out and on

19 and 21 November, the remaining details of the initial programme were confirmed in writing, the start of the process being postponed briefly owing to administrative difficulties.

A series of practical measures were also taken to permit the resumption of identification at the beginning of December, as planned. After their arrival from Geneva, the identification files were organized in preparation for distribution to centres. With the cooperation of the parties, the first few centres due to become operational, in Laayoune and Smara in the Territory and in the Smara and Dakhla refugee camps near Tindouf, were restored. This includes the refurbishment and installation of the necessary specialized equipment.

Identification Commission staff started to arrive in the mission area during the month of November and a rigorous training programme has been under way, whereby staff members with the most experience trained and briefed their colleagues. The newly appointed Chairman of the Identification Commission, Mr. Robin Kinloch (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), arrived in Laayoune on 23 November 1997; he has since met with the Secretary-General of the Frente POLISARIO, Mr. Mohamed Abdelaziz, and senior Frente POLISARIO officials and with the Minister of the Interior of Morocco, Mr. Driss Basri, as well as senior Moroccan officials.

The identification process resumed on 3 December 1997 as planned, at Laayoune and at Camp Smara in the Tindouf region. Two more identification centres were opened on 8 December, at Camp Dakhla in the Tindouf region and at Smara. A fifth centre, at Tan Tan in southern Morocco, is scheduled to open on 15 December. A second centre at Laayoune, originally expected to be opened on 15 December, will become operational on 22 December. Preparations for identification work in Mauritania are somewhat behind schedule and the process there is likely to resume in late January. The return of many former MINURSO staff has facilitated the start-up process, but the Commission is not yet at full strength, which it would be necessary to achieve in the next two weeks for the expansion to all nine centres in early January 1998. With the arrival of the new observers appointed by the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), there are now six OAU observers in addition to the Senior Representative.

From 3 to 12 December 1997, over 3,000 persons were convoked and 2,386 identified. Both parties have supported the Commission's efforts in this process. The difficulties encountered have been mostly of a technical nature and have arisen in part because of the late return of updated data by the parties and in part because of the sequence of convocation. Another issue, in the Tindouf region, relates to the identification of applicants who have not been convoked but present themselves for identification; the Commission has established that there is no objection by either party to the identification of those who constitute exceptional (humanitarian) cases. In this regard, the Commission considers that, for reasons of principle and practice, identification should follow a single convocation to a specific centre. Steps are being taken to increase, where it has proved necessary, the number of applicants convoked every day in order to ensure the optimum use of centre resources. The Commission has decided to issue "operational communiqués", in order to announce its decision on procedures, as well as to provide advance notice of centre programmes and such matters as the movement of observers and tribal leaders,

deadlines for receipt of updated data and the issuance of convocation lists. The Chairman of the Identification Commission discussed this and other identification matters with the Minister of the Interior of Morocco and his senior advisers at their meeting in Laayoune on 9 December.

The re-establishment of the civilian police component of MINURSO is also under way. A five-person team from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police visited the mission area from 19 to 26 November to undertake reconnaissance and coordination related to the deployment of the Canadian civilian police contingent scheduled to arrive in December. Eight members of the Portuguese contingent arrived in Laayoune on 21 November and the newly appointed Civilian Police Commissioner, Chief Superintendent Peter Miller (Canada), arrived on 24 November. The civilian police component now comprises 48 officers. While the present contingent's strength is adequate to support the identification activities being phased in, the component is facing logistical problems arising from shortages in some equipment and supplies. Additional equipment to support the identification process is being shipped from other missions and should arrive in MINURSO by 14 December.

The military component of MINURSO continues to monitor the ceasefire between the Royal Moroccan Army and the Frente POLISARIO. The situation in the mission area remains stable, with no significant indications that either side intends to resume hostilities. In the meantime, the Secretariat has initiated intensive consultations with potential troop-contributing countries to identify the necessary military units for MINURSO.

The strenuous effort that has been made to ensure the successful resumption of the identification process and the renewed expression by both parties of their commitment to full implementation of the settlement plan encourages me to believe that MINURSO will be able to complete its tasks in accordance with the challenging timetable presented in my recent report to the Security Council (S/1997/882) and the relevant decisions of the Council. However, for this to happen, all elements of the timetable must be strictly adhered to, including the provision of the necessary resources in full and on time. This applies, in particular, to the deployment of the engineering and other resources by the first half of February, at the latest, as indicated in the timetable, to undertake the operational demining and prepare for the deployment of the military component of the Mission. I trust that the Security Council and the General Assembly would do everything possible to assist in meeting these challenging tasks.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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S/1997/975
13 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 10 December 1997, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

97-36697 (E) 131297

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Annex

Letter dated 10 December 1997 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the eleventh monthly report on Stabilization Force operations. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier SOLANA

## Appendix

## Eleventh monthly report to the United Nations Security Council on SFOR operations

### SFOR operations

1. There are approximately 35,600 troops currently deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all the NATO nations and from 20 non-NATO countries. Over the reporting period (21 October-20 November), a modest number of temporary reinforcements deployed to the theatre in order to provide increased support to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) during the Republika Srpska Assembly elections, which were held on 22 and 23 November.

2. Over the reporting period, SFOR continued to conduct surveillance and reconnaissance by means of ground and air patrols. A total of 2,750 sorties were flown by combat aircraft, with the SFOR helicopter fleet flying 131 hours.

3. Support continues to be provided to the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES), with SFOR maintaining its regular, coordinated training missions over Eastern Slavonia in order to exercise plans to conduct close air support if necessary.

4. Over the reporting period, SFOR troops continued to secure the transmission towers used by Srpska Radio Television (SRT) at Udrigovo, Duga Nijva and Veliki Zep in Multi-National Division North, and at Mount Trebevic and Leotar in Multi-National Division South-East. SRT transmission links into the eastern part of the Republika Srpska, which had been interrupted because of the apparent sabotage of the Veliki Zep tower on 18 September, were re-established by SFOR on 31 October by means of satellite links at the Udrigovo, Trebevic and Leotar towers, with a back-up system installed during the first week of November.

5. On 15 November, approximately 100 people took part in a demonstration at the Trebevic tower directed against the SFOR troops securing the facility, and demanded that they relinquish control of the tower. The demonstration was peaceful, and dispersed without incident after approximately 3 hours. At the same time, in apparent coordination with the demonstration, civilian buses, cars and taxis blocked traffic in the vicinity of SFOR's Butimir compound, near Sarajevo. This demonstration also dispersed without incident after 3 hours.

6. As a result of the actions of the Republika Srpska Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade in Banja Luka on 8 and 9 September (see the ninth monthly report (S/1997/794, annex, appendix, para. 7)), and the subsequent failure of the Republika Srpska political authorities adequately to explain those actions, SFOR troops entered the Republika Srpska Specialist Police Unit in Doboj on 10 November and confiscated a total of 10 long-barrelled rifles, 101 pistols and 24,617 rounds of ammunition, together with 9 vehicles, communications equipment and files, and de-certified the officers assigned to the Unit. Although only 10 Specialist Police officers were present when the SFOR troops arrived, the

Commander of the Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade instructed the remaining officers to return to the Unit, which they did over the following three days. During this time, SFOR encountered no resistance. All specialist police from the Unit were de-certified for a period of 180 days, and the Unit will remain non-operational for six months while the International Police Task Force (IPTF) conducts a police re-training programme. A review will take place in 90 days.

7. On 13 November, the SFOR Deputy Commander for Operations and the IPTF Commander met with Minister Paleksic, General Saric (Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade Commander) and General Borovcanin (local police commander) with the aim of providing direction for the restructuring of the Republika Srpska Specialist Police. The Bosnian Serb officials indicated their willingness to cooperate fully with IPTF and the restructuring programme. On 20 November, SFOR and IPTF officials reached an agreement with Republika Srpska representatives on the future role of a new police force, to be integrated into the civilian structure, and on a force development concept. A schedule for re-certification of Specialist Police officers is now being developed.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

8. The parties remain generally compliant with most military aspects of the Peace Agreement across the whole area of operations.

9. During the reporting period, SFOR inspected 513 military weapons storage sites: 176 Bosniacs; 150 Bosnian Croat; 186 Bosnian Serb; and 1 Federation. The following weapons were confiscated: from the Bosniacs, 2 heavy machine guns, 61 OSA rockets and 26,136 rounds of ammunition; from the Bosnian Croats, 3 rocket-propelled grenades and 1 SAGGER missile; and from the Bosnian Serbs 1 M80 grenade launcher, 1 M55 air defence weapon, 2 SA7s and 24 M71 rocket launchers. The parties are on track to reduce the number of storage sites by 25 per cent no later than 20 December, as required by SFOR.

10. SFOR continues to support the inspections by IPTF of local police stations and over the reporting period confiscated the following weapons: from the Federation, 18 grenades, 1 anti-tank mine, 11 long-barrelled weapons, 62 rifles, 15 pistols and 2 mortar rounds; and from the Republika Srpska, 148 grenades, 12 anti-personnel mines, 5 anti-tank mines, 16 long-barrelled weapons, 3 rifles, 18 pistols and 1 mortar round. All these confiscated weapons will be destroyed, after a period of time to allow for appeals.

11. Over the reporting period, 2 illegal checkpoints were dismantled by IPTF with SFOR support: on 22 October, an illegal Serb checkpoint was dismantled 5 km north of Pale; and on 12 November an illegal checkpoint manned by two Federation policemen was dismantled near Sarajevo.

12. SFOR continues to monitor the movement of displaced persons and refugees, much of which is taking place across the Inter-Entity Boundary Line. However, with the onset of winter, no significant number of returns is now likely to take place before the spring.

13. Over the reporting period, SFOR monitored a total of 611 training and movement activities: 308 by the Bosniacs; 111 by the Bosnian Croats; 7 by the

Federation; and 185 by the Bosnian Serbs. Two training and movement bans which had been in place were lifted (see S/1997/893, annex, appendix, para. 15). The ban on the 820th Bosniac Brigade was lifted on 30 October, and that on the 7th Bosnian Serb Army Corps on 2 November. However, on 14 November, having exceeded the time allotted for radar maintenance training, the Bosnian Serb Air Force was banned from conducting radar maintenance at Zaluzani, which had been programmed for the following week.

14. Owing to the Republika Srpska Assembly elections on 22 and 23 November, a theatre-wide general training and movement ban was put into effect from 19 to 26 November.

15. Over the reporting period, Entity personnel, under SFOR supervision, removed 2,515 explosive devices from a total of 690 mined areas: 254 anti-tank mines; 2,190 anti-personnel mines; and 71 items of unexploded ordnance. No bans were imposed for non-compliance with the counter mine campaign and the Entity Armed Forces have improved their mine-clearing activities, with a continued willingness to achieve the scheduled activities despite the winter weather conditions. SFOR is now working with OSCE and Parties on a plan to convert a number of T-55 tanks into mine rollers.

Cooperation with international organizations

16. Within its capabilities, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, and supports the work of IPTF, as noted above, the Office of the High Representative, OSCE and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

17. SFOR supported OSCE during the conduct of the Republika Srpska Assembly elections on 22 and 23 November through the provision of a robust force, with modest reinforcements, to ensure increased security during the polling period, and through the provision of significant logistics support, such as the transportation of ballots and other election materials. SFOR also provided personnel to the OSCE/SFOR Joint Elections Operations Centre.

18. SOFR continues to participate fully in the OSCE Election Results Implementation Committees which were set up at national and regional levels following the September municipal elections. In addition, SFOR is providing appropriate support to implementation activities, including through the provision of area security when necessary.

19. SFOR continues to support the implementation of the article IV Sub-Regional Arms Control Agreement. With the end of the Phase II reduction period on 31 October 1997, the parties began their first round of the four-month-long Residual Level Validation Period. At the start of this period, SFOR conducted an inspection of all cantonment sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in line with established practice, transmitted its data to the appropriate officials in Vienna.

20. SFOR continues to work with the Office of the High Representative towards the opening up of the regional airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 18 November, Banja Luka airport was opened for commercial air traffic at a

formal opening ceremony attended by President Plavsic, the SFOR Commander and representatives of the Office of the High Representative. Further work is in hand to prepare the Mostar and Tuzla airfields for opening.

Outlook

21. While isolated acts of intimidation and violence may occur as a result of the Republika Srpska Assembly elections, the overall situation in the theatre is expected to remain stable. NATO is now in the process of conducting the 12-month review of SFOR operations, in consultation with the non-NATO SFOR contributors.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1997/976
15 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 15 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued over the period 7 to 10 December 1997 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with this country with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex

### Violations of Iraq's airspace and damage caused, 7-10 December 1997

1. In the northern region 69 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Zakho, Irbil, Tall Afar, Baibo and Rawanduz.

2. In the southern region 268 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ashbijah, Jalibah, Afak, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Jabayesh, Shanafiyah, Kut, No'maniyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Ali al-Gharbi, Rifa'i, Rumaythah, Hobbariyah, Rahhaliyah, Nukhayb, Buhayrat ar-Razzaza, Basra, Hayy, Shatrah, Taqtaqanah and Imarah.

3. At 2205 hours, 1300 hours and 1805 hours, on 3 December 1997, United States fighters violated Iraq's airspace over the area of Umm Qasr.

4. At 1411 hours, 1417 hours, 1420 hours and 1427 hours, on 4 December 1997, United States fighters violated Iraq's airspace over the area of Umm Qasr.

5. At 1220 hours, on 7 December 1997, and at 1220 hours and 1225 hours, on 8 December 1997, United States fighters violated Iraq's airspace over the area of Umm Qasr.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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15 December 1997

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# LETTER DATED 15 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993) CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola, adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 12 December 1997. The report is being submitted in accordance with paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1135 (1997) of 29 October 1997.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

1. On 28 August 1997, the Security Council adopted resolution 1127 (1997), in which it decided to impose the following additional measures against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA):

"The Security Council,

"...

"4. Decides that all States shall take the necessary measures:

(a) To prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and of adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, except those officials necessary for the full functioning of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, the National Assembly or the Joint Commission, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

(b) To suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola officials and adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (a) below, with the exceptions referred to in subparagraph (a) above;

(c) To require the immediate and complete closure of all União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola offices in their territories;

(d) With a view to prohibiting flights of aircraft by or for the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the insurance, engineering and servicing of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola aircraft;

(i) To deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territories if it has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Angola other than one on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(ii) To prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, the supply of or making available in any form, any aircraft or aircraft components to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee

created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(iii) To prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision or renewal of direct insurance with respect to any aircraft registered in Angola other than those on a list to be provided by the Government of Angola to the Committee created pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States, or with respect to any aircraft which entered the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry included in the list referred to in subparagraph (d) (i) above;

"..."

2. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 1130 (1997) of 29 September 1997, the Security Council postponed, until 30 October 1997, the imposition of the above measures against UNITA. By paragraph 6 of resolution 1135 (1997) of 29 October 1997, the aforementioned measures came into force on 30 October 1997.

3. On 31 October 1997, the Committee adopted the new consolidated guidelines for the conduct of its work, which were transmitted by a note verbale on 4 November 1997 to Member States for their information and use as necessary.

4. In accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1135 (1997), Member States are required to provide to the Committee information on the measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) no later than 1 December 1997, and, under paragraph 9 of resolution 1135 (1997), the Committee is required to report to the Council by 15 December 1997 regarding the action taken by Member States to implement those measures. In this connection a note verbale dated 4 November 1997 was sent by the Chairman of the Committee to Member States requesting the information.

5. As of 15 December 1997, replies received from 24 Member States were issued as documents of the Committee as indicated below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Belarus | 14 October 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/1 |
| Oman | 12 November 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/2 |
| Chile | 26 November 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/3 |
| France | 28 November 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/4 |
| Malta | 28 November 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/5 |
| Greece | 28 November 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/6 |
| Czech Republic | 1 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/7 |

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|---|---|---|
| Portugal | 1 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/8 |
| Singapore | 28 November 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/9 |
| India | 1 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/10 |
| United States of America | 3 December 1997<br>12 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/11<br>S/AC.31/1997/11/Add.1 |
| Slovakia | 1 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/12 |
| Monaco | 3 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/13 |
| Denmark | 5 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/14 |
| New Zealand | 4 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/15 |
| Japan | 9 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/16 |
| Lebanon | 9 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/17 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 10 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/18 |
| Brazil | 10 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/19 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 5 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/20 |
| Sweden | 12 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/21 |
| Italy | 10 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/22 |
| Namibia | 12 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/23 |
| Finland | 15 December 1997 | S/AC.31/1997/24 |

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

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LETTER DATED 14 DECEMBER 1997 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

1. Some 196 mines, bombs, rockets and other ordnance left behind by the 30-Power aggression against Iraq were found and disposed of in all parts of the country between 1 October and 1 December 1997. The items included American-made cluster bombs as well as spherical bombs, air-launched bombs and anti-personnel mines. They were found in the following governorates: Ninawa, Basrah, Anbar, Salah al-Din and Muthanna.

2. On 23 October 1997 an American cluster mine left behind by the aggression against Iraq exploded among a group of children tending sheep in the Sayyid Muhammad area of the Fahud district in Dhi Qar Governorate. Three of them were injured, and four sheep were killed.

3. On 3 November 1997 a mine left behind by the aggression exploded among a group of children gathering firewood in the Imam Ali area in Dhi Qar Governorate. Majid Sa'd Mukhawwas Murri was killed, and Walid Sa'd Mukhawwas Murri was injured.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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